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For corresponding points,

$$d/a=m/a, e/b=n/\beta, f/c=p/\gamma, h/a=r/a, k/b=s/\beta, l/c=t/\gamma.$$

$$\therefore [(ma/a)-h]^2 + [(nb/\beta)-k]^2 + [(pc/\gamma)-l]^2 \\ = [m-(ha/a)]^2 + [n-(k\beta/b)]^2 + [p-(l/\gamma)]^2,$$

$$\text{or } (m/a-h/a)^2(a^2-a^2) + (n/b-k/b)^2(b^2-\beta^2) + (p/\gamma-l/c)^2(c^2-\beta^2)=0.$$

This is clearly the case since

$$h^2/a^2 - k^2/b^2 - l^2/c^2 = m^2/a^2 - n^2/\beta^2 - p^2/\gamma^2 = 1,$$

$$\text{or } m^2/a^2 - h^2/a^2 - (n^2/\beta^2 - k^2/b^2) - (p^2/\gamma^2 - l^2/c^2) = 0.$$

$$\therefore (m/a-h/a)(m/a+h/a) - (n/\beta-k/b)(n/\beta+k/b) - (p/\gamma-l/c)(p/\gamma+l/c) = 0.$$

This is the case when $m/a=h/a$, $n/\beta=k/b$, $p/\gamma=l/c$.

198. Proposed by JOHN J. QUINN, Professor of Mathematics, Warren High School, Warren, Pa.

Trisect an angle (1) by means of the cissoid; (2) by means of the paraboloid.

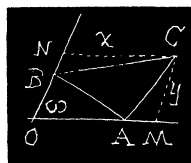
No solution of this problem has been received.

199. Proposed by F. ANDEREGG, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

Two vertices of a given triangle move along fixed right lines; find the locus of the third vertex. [From Salmon's Conics, Sixth Edition, page 208, Ex. 10.]

Solution by M. W. HASKELL, Professor of Mathematics, The University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

Let us take the fixed lines as the coördinate axes, and denote the angle between them by ω ; the interior angles of the triangle by A , B , C , and the lengths of the opposite sides by a , b , c , respectively; and let φ denote the variable angle OAB . From the triangles AMC , BNC , we have immediately from the theorem of sines



$$y/b = \frac{\sin(\pi - A - \varphi)}{\sin(\pi - \omega)} = \frac{\sin(A + \varphi)}{\sin \omega}; \quad x/a = \frac{\sin(\omega - B + \varphi)}{\sin \omega}$$

which may immediately be rewritten in the form

$$\sin A \cos \varphi + \cos A \sin \varphi = (y/b) \sin \omega, \\ \sin(\omega - B) \cos \varphi + \cos(\omega - B) \sin \varphi = (x/a) \sin \omega.$$

Solving these equations for $\cos \varphi$ and $\sin \varphi$, and observing that $\sin(A + B - \omega) = \sin(C + \omega)$, we have